

emphatic majority, the sovereign verdict of the people was pronounced against the saloon.

"A great reform has just been accomplished in Kansas. Intemperance is steadily and surely decreasing. In thousands of homes where want and wretchedness and suffering were once familiar guests, plenty, happiness, and contentment now abide. Thousands of wives and children are better clothed and fed than when the saloons absorbed all the earnings of husbands and fathers. The marvellous material growth of the state during the past six years has been accompanied by an equally marvellous moral progress, and it can be fairly and truthfully asserted than in no portion of the civilized world can a million and a half of people be found who are more temperate than are the people of Kansas."

The present Governor (Humphrey) said in his message to the Legislature, January 1889:—"The growth of public sentiment in support of constitutional prohibition in Kansas is steady, healthy, and unmistakable. In the last campaign no political party had the temerity to demand a resubmission of the question to the people, in the face of a popular verdict that has been repeated and emphasized every time the popular sense has been taken. As an issue in Kansas politics, resubmission is as dead as slavery. The saloon as a factor in politics, as a moral iniquity, has been outlawed and made a fugitive and a vagabond on the face of the earth, or that part of it within the territorial limits of Kansas."

As another illustration of the striking change which experience has caused in the views of former keen opponents, the following extract from a speech of Senator P. G. Lowe, delivered at Leavenworth, Kansas, March 30, 1889, is very interesting:—"I opposed prohibition because I believed it not the best way to deal with the evils of intemperance. I voted against the prohibitory amendment. In the state Senate I advocated resubmission, firmly believing that the people